EUROPE.

We give below a budget of European news from our special correspondents abroad, together with a collection of other news, which will be found of

ENGLAND.

The Cession of Gibraltar.

London, Jan. 6, 1869. The cession of Gibraltar to Spain is fast becoming the question of the day. Admirals, generals and other correspondents are filling the papers with letters about it. The editors, in labored leaders, are discussing it, pro and con. More significant than all else, the question has been debated in court circles and apparently decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Arthur Helps, the well known author, is also a well known courtier. He is the clerk of the Privy Council and the literary assistant of the Queen.
Now, Mr. Helps has just published a very capital book called "Realmah," in which he endeavors to resuscitate the lost history of the people buried under the lakes, and especially to trace the career and describe the virtues of a certain imaginary king, who is, of course, depicted as a sort of Queen Victoria in trowsers. The book wanders about, without any apparent moral, until just at its close, when we find this imaginary sovereign advising his people to cede just such a fortress as Gibraltar to just such a people as the Spanish. The whole book leads up to this one point; and it is generally regarded and acepted as a hint that the Queen herself and those who surround her are personally favorable to the ssion of Gibraltar. I have reason to know that this inference is quite correct.

The Times naturally takes a part in this debate; but it is a very curious and characteristic part. Instead of stating any opinion or advocating any view the *Times* publishes all opinions and states the views of all sides, and then

any view the Times publishes all opinions and states the views of all sides, and then pleads for delay, as if feeling about for some firm ground to stand upon. Surely Elijah Pogram must have left America with Mr. Jefferson Brick and been engaged to write radiers for the Times. "Foreign observers of English politics must be impressed, we should think," says the Thunderer of this morning. "by the discussion on the suggested cession of Gibraltar." That is very much in Mr. Brick's style. "One thing we may certainly say, and that is, that no other people in the world would ever have entertained such a proposition for a moment." That is the style of Mr. Pogram. "There is no Power in Christeadom which would so much as debate the question of surrendering a strong military position and throwing away a grand historical trophy, out of pure deference to the assumed susceptibilities of others." The Pecksmiffan hypocrisy of this assertion will soon be made apparent.

Let us briefly review the whole question. Gibraltar, an English fortress, captured from Spain in war and once believed to be impregnable, lies off the Spanish coast and once guarded the entrance to the port of Cadiz. It was formerly useful to England as a coaling station, as a depot for supplies in case of war and as a harbor for vessels. Time, the invention of the American fron-clad feet could lay off at a safe distance and batter down all its defences. It no longer commands the port of Cadiz; for fast war steamers could run past it without receiving a shot. It no longer others a safe harbor for vessels, since the roadstead is open to the without receiving a shot. It no longer others a safe harbor for vessels, since the roadstead is open to the winds and sea waves and exposed to the presence of the enemy's ships, armed with long range guns. Consequently, in case of war, Gioraltar would be of no use to England as a coaling station, a depot, a harbor or a fortress.

noticed in the press, and after it was discovered that the Spanish did not intend to receive an English prince as their ruler, even though he brought an old, worn out, obsolete fortress by way of a bribe, the English alphomatists cast about for some other piea for getting rid of the rocky elephant on their hands and securing something more valuable in return. They could not swap Gioraliar for the Spanish throne, so now they are trying to swap Gioraliar for Centa.

Ceuta is a town and harbor on the Moorish coast, and was captured from the Moors by Spain, to which nation it now belongs. It has a good, commodious harborage, and at a comparatively small expense could be converted into a safe depot for naval and military supplies. Duckyards could easily be erecued there, and with the modern system of fortifications and floating batteries the place could be rendered as impregnable as Gibraliar, and shall also give sufficient money "to boot" to erect the necessary fortifications and prepare the harbor for war vessels. This is littles "magnatimity?" This is the generoalty which is to "considerably impress foreign observers." This traile, batter, swap, in which spain gets a useless rock in exchange for a magnificent harbor, is termed "surrendering a strong military position and throwing away a grand historical trophy out of pure deference to the assumed succeptabilities of others!" Since the will magnetian came to Aladdin's palace crying "New lamps for old" there has been no such one-suced bargan veiled under the him hypocrisy of magnanimity, benevo lonce, generosity and all the other virtues.

It is to be hoped that the spanish government will not be taken in by this sincewal scheme. Gibratiar as a fortress will be of no possible value to Spain. Ceuta, both as a town and a scaport, may be immensely valuable. In the hands of England or any other Power Ceuta might be made to dominate all the coast of Spain. Fast privateers issuing thence could cryppe all spanish commerce in the Medicerranean now quite as much as England

The Evils of Voting by Ballot. In a lengthy editorial on the subject of the work-ing class s the London Sundard says:-

In a lengthy editorial on the subject of the working class is the London Senderd says:

ve have said over and over again that if the interists and political aspirations of the working classes are to have a special representation in the House of Commonis we should be glad to see the mission entrusted to bone fide artisans, rather than to the professional demagogues who have so largely monopolized it out of doors. But here, as in the United States, the laboring population, even in the pientude of their power, deliberately reject candidates of their own order for men of a figher class in society upon whom they can rely to uphoid their legitlinate interests whenever they are affected by the action of the Legislature. This is the main ground of the quarrel of the kelorin Leaguers and their patrons with the order of things brought about by the general election of 1868. It is pierile nonsense to assume that intimilation or corruption hal anything to see that they are affected by the action of which Mr. Heales and his friends not unmaturally desapprove. If demonstrated that those noisy and industrious politicians were not appreciated at their own estimate. Mr. Beales, as the workingman candidate. In the working class voters formed their new privileges with alarmy and anythings of Mr. Newton, the other workingman candidate. Is it not possible that the working class voters formed their own judgment as to the uprightness of Mr. Newton, the other workingman candidate. Is it not possible that the working class voters formed their own judgment as to the classes of ooth, and neted upon it? It is mere hypocrisy to call out for the ballot. Every one knows how the ballot can be and has been manipulated. It gave Yankes and heart own judgment as to the defines of ooth, and neted upon it? It is mere hypocrisy to call out for the ballot. Every one knows how the ballot can be and has been manipulated. It gave Yankes and heart own judgment as to the defines of ooth, and neted upon it? It is mere hypocrisy to call out for the ballot. E

heroes, "and I should like to see the man who would dare to vote blue." If it were a question of putting a stop to corruption or intimidation the conservatives are far more interested in taking the matter in hand than the statesmen of the adophi. They have suffered most in those small constituencies where bribery and under influence—spiritual terrorism, in fact—have been enlisted sgainst theur and if they could perceive in the ballot a sure safeguard against the use of similar illegitimate weapons in the future they would be the first to urge its adoption. But this is not the case with those who are angry because the clients of Mr. Mill and Mr. Smith, the unsavory darlings of the Adelphi, have been unformly rejected. These persons, backed as it would seem by "mysterious funds," have appealed as workingman candidates to constituencies in which the working class voters were all powerful. They were rejected to a man; and, instead of accepting their defeat in silence, they mutter charges of undue influence and clamor for the ballot, when they must be perfectly aware that the enormous constituencies to which they appealed were precisely those in which the arts of corruption and terrorism could not possibly be brought to bear.

Designs of the Provisional Government-The United States Gunboat Fired On-Apologetic Letter from Serrano-The Cuban Trouble-

Letter from Servano Financial Embarrassment. MADRID, Jan. 10, 1809. MADRID, Jan. 10, 1869.

It is understood that the government has been sounding the troops to ascertain their feelings in regard to a coup d'état. Some of the infantry, officered by Prim's friends, are ripe for anything. but the engineer and artillery corps cannot be cor-rupted. The latter are the etite of the Spanish army. They declare—at least their prominent officers de-clare—that they will support the government in all that is proper and right until the Cortes meet, and whatever that body decrees they will obey, but they will not permit any coup d'état if they can help it. The position assumed by these corps has rather thrown cold water on the ambitious designs of the government. Still it cannot be safely affirmed that they have been relinquished. They will not be until the last moment, although it is more impossible daily to carry them out. The elections take place on the 18th and the result will greatly affect the plans. the 15th, and the result will greatly affect the plans

any view the Times publishes all opinions and states the views of all states, and then pleads for dealy, as if feeling about for some different publishes all opinions and states the views of all states, and then pleads for dealy, as if feeling about for some of the pleads for dealy, as if feeling about for some of the pleads for dealy, as if feeling about for some of the pleads for dealy, as if feeling about the some firms and the impressed, the pleads of the provisional control of the pleads of the p

tive payments. No one knows what will be done now. The interest of the deot must remain unpaid, unless some method is discovered by which money can be raised. What that method shall be just now engages the thoughts of every financier, who can see no daylight anywhere. The situation is bad enough with the coners well filled, but when perfectly empty it is really disheartening. Spanish funds are dropping lower and lower daily. The end must come very soon. How can the crash be prevented? Nous vervons.

Fermin Salvoched, the leader of the revolution in Cadiz, was before a court martial found guilty and sentenced to twelve years' transportation. His conduct before the court was cool and consident. When asked what his religion was he repiled, "Patriotism and love of my fellow man." When asked what his object was he said, "To establish a republic on the model of the United States." His judges requested him to find out. The Andalusians are opposed to the sentence of the court and opposed to the wiolesale arrests that have been made. Men were arrested why took no part in the fight, but solely because they were members of the republican committee. About thirty are yet in prison awaiting trial. Many rich persons are still leaving Cadiz. The Andalusians have little respect for either Prim or any of the parties in power at Madrid, and will not be satisfied with anything short of a fair representative government.

ROME

Christmas Festivities in the Holy City-Midnight Mass at St. Peter's-The Condemned Ajani and Luzzi-Preparations for the

Coming Council. Rong, Jan. 7, 1869. Christmas week in Rome is a period of religious and social solemnities, to attend which crowds of foreigners collect from all quarters of the world. The principal events in the first category are of course the celebration of midnight mass on Christmas eve in most of the churches of the metropolis and the performance of high mass in St. Peter's on Christmas day by the Supreme Pontiff himself. His Hotl-ness went through his duties last year as usual, with all the gorgeous accompaniments which the Court of Rome alone can contribute on such occasions, and the rush of spectators, foreign more than indigenous, was as notable as usual in the vast basilica, although the royal boxes were more meagrely tenanted than usual, no crowned heads or royal highnesses being visible there except their ex-Majestics of Naples, with some of the royal princes. The 26th of December, being the Pope's name day, the festival of St. Jonn the Baptist, the Pope received the officers of his army, headed by General Kauzier, who read an address expressive of the devotion of his troops and their determination to resist valorously any further invasion of the rights of the Holy Sec. In the evening 300 zonaves paraded in the Belvetere Court of the Palace with torones on their bayonets, and severai manœuvres for the amusement of Pio Nono, who inspected them from a balcony, and finished with

craimanteuvies for the aminement of Pio Nono, who inspected them from a balcony, and finished with forming the figure of the Mentana cross—an evolution they had been studying several days before in the barrace yard of San Calisto.

I mentioned in my last letter General Rocca's visit to Rome and the supposed object of his mission—to obtain the lives of the condemned prisoners Ajani and Luxii. In the consistory following the General's audience at the Vatican the Pope complained to the cardinals of the audaetty of the King of Haly in presuming to intercede for two Pontifical subjects condemned to death my a Pontifical tribunal for crimes committed in the Pontifical dominions, and, moreover, before the Court of Appear had declated definitely as to their fate. His Holiness considers his sovereign prerogative to have been infringed on by Victor Emanuel's autograph missiver; but, although he would not grant a layor to the King of Italy, he could not deny it to the Kinperor of the French, and as the French Ambassador has decidedly urged the impolicy of another capital execution the sentence of the two prisoners will undoublelly be commuted into imprisonment for life. Meanwhile poor Luzzi has gone mad.

A serious matter is agitating the German comminity in Home just now. A Wurtemberg scriptor, named Ropf, was arrested a few evening ago, on

suspicion of having induced some of the Pope's German soldiers to desert. Mr. Kopf was dragged out of his house, to his wife's great alarm, by right, and put in a cell wife fourteen thieves and enthroats. There being no Wirtemberg minister in Rome, and the Cousul, Mr. Koib, having ded recently, poordar, Kopf would have had no one to protect thin had not the Prussian Minister, Baron Arhim, who was immediately applied to by the sculptor's friends, assumed that dary and exerted himself so actively, eten going to the Pope about the affair, that Mr. hopf was spared the unpleasant necessity of passing is second night with fourteen assassins. He was set it iteory and apologized to, it being discovered that notives of personal enunity had caused his arrest. But the important sequel of all this is that the non-frussian Germans residing in Rome, including Austrans, as I am assared, have signed a petition to harol. Arnim, entreating him to take them all under his vidid protection. Is not this a practical step toward German unity? The Prussian Minister will of coursehave to report this petition to his government, which will hardly object to that unification of German interests in Rome which it advocates so warmly in Germany. The Archbishop of Westminster. Monsigner Manning, has arrived in Rome and will remain here until the middle of Lent. Preparations are commencing in St. Feter's for the coming Cotholi, in that part of the nave in which the Pope usually performs the Easter Ceremony of washing the apostles' feet. The mere rough cirpenty for the support of the stall destined for the assembled prelates is to cost 220,000f. Letters from America announce the proximate departure of many bishops from distant sees to come and take part in the Preliminary discussions of the Council.

ITALY.

The Mill Tax Troubles

The Mill Tax Troubles:

Under date of the sth inst, the Florence correspondent of the London Times says:—The distinbances on account of the grist tax are apparently nearly at an end, although to-day's papers contain accounts of armed assemblages, attacks on the authorities, milliers compelled to grind in deflance of the law and various similar irregularities and outrages. But although the impression thus given is alarming and unfavorable it must be set down in great measure to the easy-going ways of Italian journalism, for on examining dates it is seen that nearly all these narratives refer to what occurred on the st and 4th inst. The government is not uneasy. The accounts received from the provinces at the Ministry of the Interior up to late last night were quite satisfactory, the more so because it had been feared that yesterday, the festival of the Epiphany, being a holiday, might have been selected for a renewal of demonmonstrations and disturbances. This has not been the case. There is no doubt that the extreme parties, and especially the reactionary and priest faction, have stirred up the people. Many of the lower classes find themselves worse off than under the old regime, and either do not understand or else undervalue the ulterior advantages of the change that has arisen. What they know and feel is that they pay more taxes, and it is to be feared that, with most of them, that consideration causes the future greatness of Italy and the advantages of the change that has arisen. What they know and feel is that they pay more taxes, and it is to be feared that, with most of them, that consideration causes the future greatness of traly and the advantages of the change that has arisen. What they know and feel is that they pay more taxes, and it is to be feared that, with most of them, that consideration causes the future greatness of traly and the advantages of the change that has arisen. What they know and feel is that they pay more taxes, and it is to be feared that, with the payed of them, that they are the

PRUSSIA.

Parliamentary Influence in Prussia-Lamenta ble Deficit-Public Education Ventilated-American Oratory Translated-Theatri-cals-A Prima Donna's Sudden Flight-Johnny in a Fix.

An article in the Ministerial organ appeals to the Deputies of the Lower Chamber, which re-assemble to-day, to hurry on their work, finish the budget debate and provide means for the inevitable de-ficiency. "If they will heed this advice," says the said organ, with admirable naivete, "and will grant indemnity to the government for previous expendi-tures, it will result in a short session, and the whole tures, it will result in a short session, and the whole état could be completed toward the middle of the present month." This suggestion of managing the proceedings of the Legislature in the style of a horse race shows in what estimation it is held by the Ministry, who consider the Deputies just good enough to say yes and vote whatever money is asked by the government. Only recently it has leaked out that the Prussian deficit is far greater than visible by the skilful grouping of figures in the budget, and there is no further doubt of the cause of it being the War Department of the North German Confederation, which is laid out on a scale altogether too large for the is laid out on a scale altogether too large for the means provided for it. Measures of economy taken last autumn, such as a postponed recruital, extensive furloughs, &c., had no other effect than to lesson the deficit by a few million thalers, and it is greatly insufficient, though at the time it was de-manded by and voted to the Bund Chancellor it was considered by the smaller States as highly exorbitant. It is difficult to see how a deficit for 1869 twice as arge as that for the past year can be avoided with a reduction of the army by 49,000 or 50,000 men, and it is pretty certain that neither King William nor his

It is difficult to see how a defful for 1890 twice as large as that for the past year can be avoided with a pretty critath that neither King William not his generals will listen to any such idea. The great financial difficulties experienced by Frussia is the content of the strain of the pretty critation of the content of the strain of the strain

awkward dilemma by the sudden and unexpected flight of Fraulem Sessi, the accomplished prima donna, who left on the very day she was advertised to appear in the "Magle Flute," and soon after telegraphed her safe arrival at Paris, whither she went, according to her assertion, for the benefit of her neath. It is said, sub cosa, that this most charming young lady, with a profusion of blonde hair reaching wen night to her heels, has captivated the heart of an opulent banker at Frankfort, in the vicinity of which city she is now supposed to have taken up her residence.

definee.

At the town of Görlitz, where a police regulation compess the closing of restaurants at midnight, a Camanian, a performer at a neighboring circus, ignorant of this custom, came in sharp collision with a police officer. Johnny, known for his pacific disposition, was in this instance incarcerated for eight days only for the assault, on the ground of his ignorance of the language.

The Stockholm gazoite, Got, Hamd-och Sjof-Tidanings, gives the number of journals in Sweden, both daily and periodicals, as 211, showing a great spread of intelligence in that country.

POLAND.

Melancholy Condition of the Country. The Warsaw correspondent of the London Post

The Warsaw correspondent of the London Post writes as follows:—

We have had a very melancholy Christmas here this year. All classes have been so impoverished by the encless contributions levied by the government that the shops, usually so full at this season, have had scarcely any customers for any but their cheapest goods, and there is hardly a family in the capital which is not mourning the loss of one or more of its members by exile or confiscation. The depreciation in the value of landed property, both pere and in other parts of Poland, is almost incredible. Estates are sold every day at a third of their real value. Last week one of the finest houses in Warsaw, which cost 130,000 rulles a few years ago, was sold for 41,000 rubles. This depreciation, which is mainly due to the general impoverishment of the country, is also in a circuit degree to be accounted for by the arbitrary measures of the government in regard to residence. Thus a ukase decreed some time ago that all landed proprietors in Lithuania who were "suspected" of having been concerned in the late insurrection should sell their estates and settle in the kingdom of Poland. The result of this decree was that a number of the proprietors in Lithuania who were buspected of having been concerned in the late insurrection should sell their estates and settle in the kingdom. They had scarcely established themselves, however, in their new homes when another regulation was published ordering them to reside in the westem portion of the kingdom—viz. near the Prussian frotter—so that they are now conspelled again to dispose of their estates and move still further to the south.

The Zamoyski Palace, which was sequestrated by the government in 1863 because a bomb had been

pose of their estates and move still further to the south.

The Zamoyski Palace, which was sequestrated by the government in 1833 because a bomb had been thrown out of it by some unknown person at Countierg, has now been finally given over to the corps of engineers. But though the government has taken possession of the property it refuses to pay off the mort; agges upon it. One of these, amounting to 180,000 rubies (£20,000), was left by the late Countess Zamoyski to her children, being a portion of the property which was settled upon her at her marriage. The heirs have repeatedly urged their claim upon the government, but the latter refuses to pay either principal or interest on the piea that as the palace was the property of Count Zomoyski and had been confiscated the share of his children in the property must be confiscated also. The heirs then attempted to bring the matter into a court of law, but the dread of offending the government here is such that they could not get a single lawyer to take up their case.

The system of Russification is still being pursued.

such that they could not get a single lawyer to take up their case.

The system of Russification is still being pursued in all parts of Poland with unabated vigor. General Potapor, the Governor of Lithuania and author of the famous decree forbidding Poles to speak Pollsh, as issued a circular changing the Polish names of the principal villages and towns in his district into Russian ones, and directing the officials to take no notice of any letters which are not addressed in conformity with the new scheme, which is to come into operation from the 1st of Ja. uary. Another decree just issued orders the Bussian calendar (old style) to eadopted in Poland instead of the Gregorian calendar, or "new style." This, as might have been expected, has caused immense confusion in the commercial and manufacturing districts, as the 1st of January Will this year be twelve days later in Poland than before.

Joseph Slemaszko, the head of the Russian clergy in Lithuania—whose prosecution of the United Greek

than before.

Joseph Siemaszko, the head of the Russian clergy in Litiuania—whose prosecution of the United Greek Church in that country in 1833, when upwards of sixty nins were flogged in a single convent at Minsk, several of them dying under the lash, has made him an object of universal horror and detestation among the Poles—has died at Wilna.

SCOTLAND.

Depressed State of Trade in Dundee.

Depressed State of Trade is Dundee.

[From the London Times, Jan. 11.]

On Friday a general meeting of those connected with the spinning and weaving trade in Dundee was held for the purpose of considering the propriety of taking steps for restricting the production of yarns and soods, either by stopping machinery or adopting short time. After some discussion the following resolutions were adopted:—'First, That in the opinion of this meeting the present long continued unprofitable state of the linen and jute trade imperatively demands that those interested should take some combined action to lessen production, which is the only remedy to bring about a more healthy state of business. Second, That the meeting recommends the adoption of short time—viz., lifty hours per week—for three months, provided spinners and power loom manufacturers representing seven-eighths of the spindles and power looms in the Dundee district concur by written agreement: with the option that, after one month, it shall be in the power of three-fourths of those subscribing to discontinue the short time at any time on giving a week's written notice." It was stated in the course of the discussion that the practical effect of adopting two-thirds time in Dundee would be to reduce the yarn spun by about 200,000 spindles weekly, and the power loom production by about 15,000 cuts weekly. A committee was appointed to carry out the resolutions, and to communicate with spinners and manufacturers not present with a view to obtain their concurrence. At a meeting held the same day, at which it was resolved to establish a ir concurrence. At a r same day, at which it was resolved to establish a soup kitchen in the town, it was stated that there was a large amount of distress existing at present in

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

At Interlaken, in Switzerland, the gasometer re-cently exploded and levelled the entire gasworks and adjacent buildings.

The unfavorable issue of a long-pending lawsuit in the village of Wollog, Austria, drove a fatner and his two children raving mad.

THE BALL SEASON.

Ball of the Only X Society.

The members of the Only X Society held their first annual ball last evening, Trenor's Lyric Hall, corner of Sixth avenue and Forty-first street, being the of Sixth avenue and Forty-first street, being the scene of the gay and festive gathering. There was a fair attendance despite the unpropitious state of the weather, and for a quiet affair the bail was considerable of a success. The programme comprised the choicest selections from the most popular operas, and the music of Lander's band could not have been improved upon. The members of the different committees discharged their respectives duties in a manner deserving of the highest praise and had the satisfaction of being highly complimented on the completeness of their arrangements. At a late hour the dance was going on vigorously and there was every prospect of joy being unconfined until sober daylight should break the glamour of the gastight and send the tired votaries of nimble-footed Terpsichore to seek repose upon their virtuous couches.

Protective and Benevolent Order of Elks The second annual ball of the Protective and Be nevolent Order of Elks was had last evening at the Apollo Rooms, in Twenty-eighth street, near Broadway. This association gave promise last year of making their annual reunions so attractive that their repetition of the first entertainment from season to season would be looked forward to as an event of no small importance in the cycle of ball doings; and the pramise, judging from the aftair of last evening, the pramise, judging from the affair of last evening, will certainly not be unfulfilled. In fact the Eiks on this occasion spread out their antiers in a captivating way that proved quite trresistible to a chabering multitude of pretty young ladies and a host of "lords of creation," who never fail to put in a goodly appearance at every festivity where style and fashion hold an unbending sway. And of course this fact in no wise disturbed the equanimity of the gentle creatures with the multiplicity of horns, for they danced about the rooms with as light faultastic a toe as though antiers had never been known to carry destraction to the heart of many a deer! The display of fashion was really immense, without being so much so as to be out of good taste; and the way that diamonds gittered from powdered tresses and snow-white shoulders was a temptation which no ordinary chevatier dirindustric could have well resisted had he been able to insinuate himself into the midst of the brilliant gathering. The music during the evening was very fine. The whole affair, indeed, was one of hearty enjoyment and pleasure; and it may be safely said that the Eiks, though young in the art of annual builling, are certainly very far anead of many of their rival reunionists in that thorough knowlenge of all that is essentially necessary to make a bail a relaxation from care, and not a time for meretricious show and thresome labor.

Arion Ball.

Arion, Liederkranz and Purim are the highes gems in the dudem of Prince Carnival. The first of these will be exhibited to-night in a superb setting, which the Arions know how to chisel, and the Academy of Music will recall the glories of the "Arabian Nights" heath these skillful genii Generals McClellan and McDowell. Governor months and Senator Fenton, Mayor Hall and tout te monde will be there.

THE IONE VACHT CEUR.

Supper and Reunion Last Night.

the ione Yacht Club for the incoming officers to give a supper to the retiring officers and the members of the club. During last month the election for officers for the current year was held, and resulted as follows:-Commodore, Philip Malone; Vice Commodore, Alfred Moore; Rear Commodore, Jan. A. Luck-

dore, Alfred Moore; Rear Commodore, Jas. A. Luckcy; Treasurer, Thomas F. Myers; Secretary. John
Fitzgerald; Corresponding Secretary, Thomas McLoughin; Measurer, James A. Havens.

Last night these gentlemen gave the usual supper
at the residence of Mr. Cornet, corner of Fifty-second
street and Eleventh avenue. The supper room was
elegantly decorated with the flags of the various
yachts belonging to the club and the club signals.
Shortly after nine o'clock about thirty couples sat
down to a very substantial and recherche spread.
After due justice had been done to the good things
provided the speeches of the evening were made.

Mr. P. Maione, the President clect, after thanking
the members for the honor done him, proceeded to
review the career of the club in past seasons, and
pedicited that the coming summer would be a very
eventful one for the Ione Club. Several new boats
would be added to the fleet, and the regattas
and matches would consequently be more than ever
interesting. The other gentlemen elected returned
thanks for their election, and made short speeches,
Mr. Luckey, the Rear Commodore, making a few
pleasant remarks in response to the toast of "The
Ladies." The affair was a very agreeable one, the
utmost sociability prevailing, and the presence of
ladies at the festive board added an extra pleasure
to the festivities.

After the supper the happy company adjourned to

ladies at the festive board added an extra pleasure to the festivities.

After the supper the happy company adjourned to a large room in the rear of the house, where everything was in readiness for dancing. The music soon struck up and the floor was covered with merry dancers, who with quick feet chased away the midnight hours until the small hours were quickly getting larger. The members of the lone Club are determined to find enjoyment, and when it is impossible to find it upon the water they devise means for participating in it on shore. The entire festivities were well conducted, and this was mainly due to the superintendence of Mr. Malone and his corps of lady and gentiemen coadjutors.

The following are the reports of the Commissioners of Emigration for the month of January, 1869:-DESTINATION OF PASSENGE

da, 86 to California, 47 to Connecticut, 5 to the District of Columbia, 1 to Georgia, 706 to Illinois, 134 to trict of Columbia, 1 to Georgia, 705 to Illinois, 134 to Iowa, 93 to Indiana, 13 to Kentucky, 12 to Kansas, 3 to Louisiana, 85 to Massachusetts, 16 to Maryland, 5 to Mame, 230 to Michigan, 49 to Minnesota, 91 to Missouri, 10 to Mississippi, 2 to New Hampshire, 2 to Nova Scotia, 157 to New Jersey, 4 to Nebraska, 8 to North Carolina, 35 to Rhode Island, 309 to Ohio, 733 to Pennsylvania, 1 to South Carolina, 6 to South America, 3 to Texas, 16 to Tennessee, 3 to Vermont, 2 to Wyoming, 2 to Utah, 35 to Virginia, 4 to Wisconsin, 2 to Colorado, and 2,295 have remained in this State—making a total of 5,657.

During the month there have arrived at this port 44 emigrant vesseis, 30 of which were steamships. The steamships brought 65¢ cablin passengers and 4,257 sicerage passengers, there being 4 births and 11 deaties on the different steamers. The sailing vessels brought 11 cablin and 1,476 sucerage passengers, 10 deaths.

deaths.

Balance in bank, \$5,041 37; received to February 3, \$102,141 15; disbursements, \$23,355 24—leaving a balance of \$33,817 28 to the credit of the Commis lance of \$33,817 28 to the credit of the commis-sioners.

The number of emigrants arrived this month exceeds that of the corresponding month last year over 300.

MUSCE NO. HORSE NOTES. Quite a bitter war has been for some time in pro-

Quite a blitter war has been for some time in pro-gress between Colonel Bruce and Mr. Wallace, com-pilers of rival stud books. Hundreds of errors have been pointed out by each in his opponent's book; but while both compilers may be pecuniarly injured by the wordy war, the public will gain much valu-able information through the searching criticisms of the rivals. That any stud book of the magnitude of the rivals. That any stud book of the magnitude of these volumes could be made perfect was simply impossible; and therefore the errors developed ought not to aston in the public or subject the compilers to severe censure. Each believed that he had the best stud book that could be produced, and both have probably by this time been astonished by the discovery of numerous omissions and errors. Both books are certainly of great value to breeders of thoroughbred horses. No other persons in America possess so much valuable matter for a sind book as these gentlemen, which they have obtained by nuch labor and no little expense. At the close of their war they will be wiser if not better mencertainly better prepared to furnish a stud book approaching perfection; and when peace shall be declared they can best serve the public and their own interests by uniting their efforts and publishing, by subscription, a stud book which will embody all the information possessed by both, and secure the patronage and confidence of the friends of both parties.

Mr. Beimont's fine imported mare, Maid of Honer.

the partonage and confidence of the friends of both parties.

Mr. Beimont's fine imported mare, Maid of Honor, by Newminster, died at "The Nursery," South Side, Long Island, on Saturday last. Some weeks since she was frightened, as is supposed, by the rising of a neck of qual, and ran through a strong plant fonce, receiving a severe wound in the shoulder, which subsequently caused her death.

Mr. Lovell has disposes of his trotting mare Lady Wells to Mr. Martin, of the Seventh ward. Mr. Lovell, in her place, has purchased a very promising five year old colt, sired by Commodore Vanderbilt. The colt resembles his sire very much in appearance and in his trotting action.

American Girl is in fine health and has improved greatly in appearance since her last summer's campaign. She has trotted some very severe races for one so young, but has escaped lajury so far, and no doubt, will appear in the spring ready for further ardnoos work, and with a fair prospect of reaching the head of the list of the isstest trotters on the turf.

WHERE SHALL WE LOOK FOR RELIEF?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

I was pleased to read in this morning's HERALI some very important questions concerning robberies. &c. You ask, "Where shall we look for relie;?" I answer, not to police detectives. When theves boldy assert that they fear no detective, and only shan them because they (the detectives) are so avaricious, it is high time that honest people met to consult and agree upon some plan for mutual necessity.

THE SPECTROSCOPE.

The Study of Light and Its Sources—Highly
Interesting Lecture by Professor Cook.
Professor Cook, of Harvard University, Massachusetts, lectured last evening at Steinway Hall before a large audience, on the Spectroscope. In the absence of Judge Daiy Mr. Tillman, the Secretary of

the American Institute, introduced the learned lec-turer, who addressed himself at once to the subject of his discourse, by saying that the color of light depends to a limited extent upon the nature of the source from which it flows. By studying this color of light methodically we reach new chemical analy-ses, and have discovered new metallic compositions on the globe; and we have also extended our inquiries beyond the sphere of this planet, and have reached some knowledge of the constitution of the heaven'y bodies. The first principle to know is that all bodies when sufficiently heated emit light; for light is the necessary result of high temperature.
The bar of iron in the blacksmith's furnace, the coal in the grates the gas which illumines the and, are illustrations of this principie. In all these the light has no peculiar color, but is white. The source, then, from which light flows is in every case a solid body, and it is a universal truth that an incandescent solid body always emits pure white light. It is not a simple and not a very complex sensation. To Sir Isaac Newton we owe the first analysis of light, through the means of the prism, which separates the beams of white light into many colored rays. If a beam of sunnight passes through a sitt in a door into the room it throws a picture of the sit, in a rectllinear line, on the opposite wall. If a giass lens be interposed the image will still be perfect; but if a prism, two distinct results, are reached. First, the beam of fight is bent to the left and the several colored rays are stread out like the rays of a fan into a broad band of blending colors, giving the solar spectrum. If the different colors of light be recombined they give pure white light again. Hence it follows that pure white light is a complex sensation, composed of different simultaneous impressions upon the eye. The Professor then produced the instrument invented to analyze light, the spectroscope, the mechanism of which is exceedingly simple. At the end of one tue is the silt to admit the beam of light; in the centre the prism, which divides it and throws a spectrum at an angle to the left into a second tube, and then a telescope is attached, the better to examine the spectrum. There is a difference in the angles thrown by the different colors of the light; the red and light has a rebent the least, the violet and dark hase the most. What was said of incandescentsold bodies is true also of inquist, which can be heated to become incandescent, like molten metal. It follows by analogy that when we see pure white light it emanales from a luminous solid or liquid giobes, and cannot be gases or vapors; for the light of the sun and of the fixed stars is pure white light. Hence the dense metallic vapors give a more brilliant light than

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST.

A new Episcopal edifice, entitled the Church of the Heavenly Rest, on the corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-fifth street, will be opened on Sunday, under the joint rectorship of Rev. Dr. Robert Shaw Howland and Rev. Dr. J. K. Conrad. A sermon will be preached in the morning by the interest in the street of the interest of the interior is of blue and fawn. A new Episcopal edifice, entitled the Church of the The groundwork of the interior is of blue and fawn color. It has no galleries. The columns are of variously colored inarbie and the windows are all richly stained. The furniture of the chancel, including the pnipit, choir chairs, a tar and railing is of black wainut. A peculiar feature of the church is a Gothic baldac-chino arching the altar, after the style of European cathedrals. The pipes of the organ are of blue, red and gold. The chorr will be composed entirely of male voices, and the ser-ices will be chanted. The pews are of butternut, and the uphoistery crimson. The whole interior is very rich and tasteful, and the popularity of the preacher will doublesss attract a full attendance at the opening. rk of the interior is of b

THE PARK MUSEUM.

The following are among the donations to the Park since those last acknowledged:

A pair of ostriches, presented by Professor Joseph Henry, Secretary Smithsonian Institute, Washington, They were caught while young in the interior of the province of Rio Grande. The expenses of obtaining and forwarding them were kindly defrayed by Mr. Walter S. Bradley, an American resident at Rio Grande, Aaron Young, Jr., United States Consul at Rio Grande, was instrumental in the presentation of these intresting specimeus.

One eagle and one poccary, presented by N. Doxter.

Seventy-five greenhouse plants—many of them

Seventy-five greenhouse plants—many of them rare and valuable—presented by Thomas Addis Emmet, M. D.

One ashunter area.

met, M. D.

One ashantee spear from Africa, presented by Cap-tain Michael Stevenson.

One Russian rabbit, presented by William E.

Smith.

One red lox, presented by Master Fred Leland.
Gne Brazilian estrich, a fine specimen, presented by Count de Miranda.
One American black bear, presented by Ledyard Boil.

One deer, presented by Master Samuel Gulteman. One bald eagle, presented by A. E. Cornell.

ROUGHS ON A RAILWAY TRAIN.

A daring attempt was made to rob the passengers on the morning express train which left this city on the morning express train which left this city on the Hudson River Raitroad at eight o'clock yesterday morning. Soon after the train left the station, and while running slowly on the avenue, a mob of theves entered the last car. One of them shouled out, "Through passengers take the forward cars." All started to go forward, when the thieves contracted the doorway and commenced their work. One man, a Mr. Brisbain, doing business at No. 41 Day street, New York city, was roobed of his wallet, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to commit a third robbery. All the thieves made their escape.

A LIVELY TIME WITH MEGRO BUIGLARS.

Heroic Conduct of a Charleston Lady.

One night last week, in Charleston, Mrs. George Martin awoke and saw two negro burglars in the chamber. One remained while the other went into the ad ofning room. The one who remained had a large butcher's knic, which he held over the sumbering Mr. Martin. When the burglar left the bed he placed the knife in his teeth and wasked about the room, searching the drawers, from which he took thirty-two dollars in greenbacks and five dollars in gold. After a while he again approached the bedside up and seized an artiflery sword mar the b.d., and while the burglar's arm was extended over her steepling husband struck the burglar a service blow, which caused the knife to fall from his grasp. While he stooped to pick up the knife side side gave him at a cat on the head, and as his face swang back she gave him still another blow on the forehead. The burglar fushed at the heroic woman and succeeded in giving her a severe kick in the side, breaking two of her ribs, which caused her to faint and fall. This woke Mr. Martn. who leaped out of bed, only in time to see the scoundrels jump out of the window. Herole Conduct of a Charleston Lady.

ROBBERY OF A POST OFFICE.—On Thursday night last a party of burglars entered the Post Office at Pierps officer county, and stole about twenty delars in stamps and money. They broke open every letter in the Post Office, but were not successful in finding much booty. The robbery was not discovered until one following morning, and up to this time no clue to the identification of the thieves has been obtained.—Alonny Argus, Peb. 3,